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ordinary limits of individual variation. Thus, a specimen of *Crotalus oregonus* (Cal. Acad. Sci. No. 38098) from Thompson, Grand County, Utah, is creamy white without any darker markings. Here, pigment is lacking both as regards the ground color and the pattern. Another type of abnormal pigmentation is seen in certain specimens of lizards. In these, the usual ground colors are perfectly developed but the pattern is entirely lacking. This is not of frequent occurrence, for I have seen it only in one *Gerrhonotus scincicauda scincicauda* and two *Sceloporus scalaris*. One of the latter was kept alive for over a month without any change in coloration. The absence of dark markings, therefore, appears to be permanent, and to have nothing in common with such changes as one observes in *Uta stansburiana*, for instance, where the dark dorsal blotches may come and go from day to day.

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A NORTHERN RECORD FOR THE WATER MOCCASIN

During the past few summers a snake has been seen a number of times among some old logs in a small creek near Bristol, Harrison County, West Virginia. Attempts to collect it have failed, although opportunities to observe it rather closely have been had on one or two occasions.

Its ground color was dark-brown with blotches of darker brown, the head being much darker than the rest of the body. The upper lip has a whitish streak that extended well back, almost to the neck. From this description it would seem to be the Water Moccasin, *Agkistrodon piscivorus*.

As far as I can discover, this seems to be the most northern record for this form.

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